

THE WEEKLY REPORTER.

VOLUME 10.

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

NUMBER 37.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY J. S. SPIDEL, J. G. STAPLES.

UNDER THE STYLE OF

SPIDEL & STAPLES.

OFFICE:

East side Main Street, Up Stairs, in

the old Postoffice Building.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Terms of Advertising:

One square, (10 lines) one insertion.....\$1 00

One square, each continuation.....2 50

One month.....3 50

Two months.....4 50

Three months.....5 50

Six months.....6 00

One year.....10 00

Two squares, one insertion.....2 00

One month.....3 00

Two months.....4 00

Three months.....5 00

Six months.....6 00

One year.....10 00

Quarter column, six months.....12 00

Half column, six months.....20 00

One column, six months.....30 00

One column, one year.....50 00

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser

with the desired number of insertions will

be continued until ordered out, and charged

accordingly.

Obituary, Masonic and Odd Fellows' notices

and other advertisements.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly

customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Deaths, Marriages, and notices of Preaching,

briefly announced gratis.

"LAUGH AND BE FAT"

Last week we discussed the precept of this ancient "sane." This week we have taken upon ourselves the task of discussing the promise. I think the proverb, fully expressed, would read about thus: Laugh and thou shalt be fat. Thence the second proposition:

II. (Thou shalt) BE FAT. What visions of GREATNESS rise up in our imaginations, as we anticipate the realization of the promised expansion! What lank, gloomy Hypochondriacs would not attempt to call up a smile, in view of such anti-ghostly apparitions? Even a skeleton could not refrain from grinning. Just think of the veritable Jack Falstaff, with his ponderous rotundity, his full-moon face, and his gigantic artificial horns, sitting at the root of an ancient oak, in one of the noble forests of Merry Old England, while a full harvest moon lighted the "Merry wives of Windsor" on their way to pay court to his Right Great Fatness! No doubt, he laughed heartily in his sleeve, while he speculated on the superior charms of zoo, that had won the coy ladies from their lean husbands, and the sequel proved that such "laughing was catching."

1st. How to get fat. Laugh. Nothing else will do. Swine may get fat on corn and swill, horses on oats and curry-combs, and cattle on blue grass, but men may eat all the fat cattle of the pastures and still be as poor as Pharaoh's lean kine. Therefore, eat sparingly, keep a clean conscience, get some friend to tickle you, by promising to tickle him in return, and laugh heartily. Remember the old proverb: "You tickle me and I will tickle you." An old Greek philosopher says, "If a straw can tickle one, it is an instrument of happiness." Straws are cheap; let every body carry a bundle to tickle his friends with; but mind you do not get thorns instead of straws; for phlebotomy has been abandoned by the wisest physicians. Laughing is catching, ergo, laugh when you are among your friends, laugh in the chamber of the convalescent, laugh when you find you are getting blue; a good hearty laugh will drive away more blue devils than all the necromancers in christendom; but, above all, "laugh and be fat."

2nd. Who should be fat. Every body. Why should so cheap a luxury be denied to any? Every body wishes he had who does "went for a mere song," and who does not know that a laugh is cheaper than a song? Let every body laugh and be fat—nay, "let every thing that hath breath" become fat, in its appointed way. Poor swine, or kine, are not fit for food. It's a shame to work a poor horse or ox. Poor young ladies seldom have nice beaux, and poor young men are seldom admitted into "the first society." And even poor old people are not half so popular as their more fortunate co-temporaries. By all means, then let every body "laugh and be fat." Ghosts are proverbially lean, and every body fears them.

Conclusion: What are the advantages of being fat.

1. Nature has taught the eye to love a full pattern, whether it be a wine-glass for the taper or a dress for a fashionable belle, and to be loved is the fondest wish,

and the surest means of the happiness of every being of passion. Why do all children dread to start to school, if it is not because they expect to meet a long, cross, blue, gloomy, frowning, snarling, scolding school-master, with a knotty birch limb in his hand? And are not school-masters always represented as such in picture-books? And are they not too generally such in real life? By the way, we are opposed to filling our school-houses with these north-side automatons, to frighten the wits out of the children the first time they enter the halls of learning. Can we not have men and women with flesh, and blood, and life, instead of screaming skeletons, and shrieking ghosts, to teach the dear little ones how to live happily and usefully? Scant patterns and lean remnants of humanity never please "the eye of beauty." A poor gloomy hypochondriac does not love himself, and how can he expect one who has a living soul to feel any attachment for him? Every one loves a full blown rose; no one the thorny stem from which the withered petals have fallen.

The highland lass with blooming face,
And laughing eyes, and smiling grace,
And cherry lips, and Grecian nose,
And blooming cheek, that healthful glows.

Is always lovely, and loved. But who could love

A maiden with a snarling frown,
And countenance always blue and brown,
With plucked up lips, and lantern jaws,
And finger nails, turned into claws,
And hooked nose, red at the end,
And then, her voice so piercing sharp
'Twould petrify the warmest heart.

If there be such an one, we would simply recommend her to "laugh and be fat." But we have seen some young men, with a gloomy cross temper written on their brows, and printed on their cheeks, and compressed in their lips, and blazing from their noses; to them, too, we say "laugh and be fat," and blot out the ill omens from your physiognomies!

2. To every body, in general, we say: if you would look pleasant, and feel pleasant, and make yourselves so to every body, whose esteem is worth winning, "laugh and be fat." "Resist the (blue) devil and he will flee from you." Imitate the blithe, smiling lass, the honest warm-hearted youth, the laughing old philanthropist, and above all, the cheerful and hopeful Christian.

ANON.

HENDERSON, Ky., April, 1863.

JEWISH COURAGE.

After his great victory Trojan ordered a grand gladiatorial show. Many thousands of gladiators were to be exhibited, among whom was a young Jew named Eleazar. He was a slave, and had been condemned to death for some imaginary crime, but his life was spared on account of his majestic height and the perfection of his form. He was taken from his prison after the above named victory, where, if he killed the tiger against which he was to fight, his slavery was to be manumitted and his crime forgiven.

The form of the amphitheatre was of the usual elliptical shape; the arena, covered with sand to prevent slipping, and to absorb the blood, was entirely surrounded with seats. It was surrounded by a wall eighteen feet high, in order to render the spectators entirely free from the attacks of wild beasts; the top of the building was covered entirely over by purple silk, sustained by golden and silken knots. The sun shone brightly, and, shining through the fragile roof, cast brilliant shadows on the faces of the assembled multitude and on the dresses of the ladies who occupied the highest part of the building.

Tens of thousands of spectators had assembled and were seated around the arena, whilst a vast number were roving about, here and there, and talking in a low and indistinct tone, which sounded like the distant roaring of the sea.

Soon all eyes were opened with expectation on the arrival of the tiger.

At the farthest extremity of the arena lay Eleazar, in seeming sleep, and indifferent to all that passed around him. But at the shouts of the spectators he raised himself, stretched his limbs, yawned and looked about him to see the cause of so much agitation. A hungry tiger was brought in, which leaped in anger from one side of his cage to the other, roaring and in expectation of his prey. His red and smoking tongue hung out, and he gnashed his tongue with rage. Eleazar lay down again, shut his eyes, after casting a contemptuous glance around him, and seemed to dispose himself so that he should have a comfortable sleep.

However, the audience became impatient and angrily asked when the sport should begin.

At length the cage door was opened, and the tiger, with panting sides, rushed forward. The excitement rose to the highest pitch, and all eyes were turned on the young Jew, who still seemed to be in a quiet slumber. The tiger stood, with raised head and glaring eye, looking

around, seemingly unconscious of the gladiator's presence. The audience still continued to shout, and the keeper of the arena, in obedience to repeated commands, approached the sleeping gladiator and plunged a spike into his arm to awake him. Eleazar no sooner felt this than he started up, seized the spike and wrested it from the keeper's hand, and, foaming with anger, broke off the wooden handle, which he hurled at the keeper's head, and kept the iron part in his hand.

As he rose the spectators could see the full height of his colossal figure and the beautiful development of his muscle, and an involuntary shout of admiration broke over and over again. All were perfectly satisfied that the savage tiger and the oppressed Jew were equal to each other.

It would be a desperate affair, the blood of both would be shed plentifully, and probably the enlightened multitude assembled would have the pleasure of seeing both die. Women were there, attired beautifully and wearing costly jewels; young children and gray-haired old men, and all those waiting for the denouement of this tragedy. All with stretched necks and eager eyes!

During this time the young gladiator had remained in one position, his arms folded and his head bowed down on his breast. He was dejected and despondent, for he did not know if he should ever come out of the arena alive. He prayed to that God who has ever watched over Israel, and his heart became more firm. He was waked from his reverie by the shouts of the multitude, who cried out:

"Take away the arms from the Jew.—Let the Jew fight the beast without any arms whatever."

The young man looked contemptuously about him and advanced slowly toward the tiger. But the shouts increased.

"The Jew has arms. Take them away."

This time Eleazar rushed forward, broke the blade in two pieces and threw the fragments at the tiger, which was sharpening its claws against the pedestal of a column.

The animal, feeling itself struck, turned angrily around in search of the foe, whom it no sooner saw than, with a leap and a howl, it sprang towards him. The gladiator avoided him by bowing down, and the tiger sprang over him without doing farther harm. The animal no sooner reached the ground than, with a growl, it retired backwards a few paces, preparatory to a new leap.

Three times was the tiger deceived by the same maneuver. As if determined no longer to be deceived it advanced at a slow pace, with flashing eyes, erect tail, bloody tongue, and gnashing teeth, and was about to seize the gladiator, who, to avoid him, leaped nimbly over his back, to the astonishment of the multitude, who gave vent to their enthusiasm by means of a deafening applause.

After having thus for a long time weakened his adversary the young Jew, who was also extremely weak, but was upheld by the encouragement of the eager plaudits of the multitude, determining to bring matters to a crisis, remained immovable. The tiger, seeing him thus, ran towards him with a fierce cry.

A cry of joy or, perhaps, horror, came almost simultaneously from the audience, as they saw the animal rising on his hind legs, place his claws on the naked shoulders of his adversary, and opened his smoking mouth, prepared to devour him; but Eleazar threw his head backwards, grasped the neck of the tiger with his hands and compressed it with such violence that the tiger's tongue projected from his mouth, and he slightly slackened his grasp and struggled violently to breathe a little air which he was unable to do, because his neck was grasped as with a vice.

Feeling himself gradually sinking, the poor Jew summoned all his powers and bore the tiger to the earth, where he planted his knee on its panting sides, and, still pressing with all his power on its neck, he saw the animal's limbs stiffening in death. It raised its head in vain endeavors to inhale air; its mouth was covered with foam; its teeth were convulsively clasped together; it struggled desperately for some moments, and then fell backwards without motion. It was dead!

The victorious gladiator rose to his feet, looked proudly around him, kicked the prostrate body of his foe and left the arena amidst tumultuous applause. The people looked on with surprise at seeing the majestic tiger, which so lately was animated with anger, now no longer moved. There it lay in the midst of blood, with stretched limbs and fireless eye, without the slightest signs of life. And they could not help admiring the young Jew who had evinced so much firmness, courage and manliness; and they all left the amphitheatre satisfied with their day's amusement.

It only remains for us to say that the brave Jew's faults were pardoned, and he was freed from future slavery, his master giving him enough money to set himself up in business. He was afterwards killed in battle, where he exhibited great bravery, fighting for the liberty of Rome and the Romans. It is only necessary to observe that the account is strictly true, as any one may verify by consulting any well-written history of Rome, under Trojan's reign. He will see that after Trojan's triumph more than ten thousand gladiators were exhibited, and animals

were slaughtered by the thousands. And this was in honor of a man who has slain more human beings than his less blood-thirsty companions.

The gladiator's life depended on the will of the audience, who pressed down their thumbs if they wished him to be saved, but turned them up if they wished him to be killed, and ordered him to receive the sword, which gladiators usually did with the greatest firmness.

MIDNIGHT.

Hufeland, in his treatise on sleep, has some curious as well as forcible ideas on the necessity of devoting midnight to rest and sleep. He considers the period of twenty-four hours, which is produced by the regular revolution of the earth upon its axis, marks its influence most definitely upon the physical economy of man.—Diseases show the regular influence in their daily rise and fall. Settled, regular fever exhibits a twenty-four hours' flux and reflux. In the healthful state there is manifest the same regular influence, and the more habitual our meals, our hours of exercise or employment, and hours of sleep, the more power is in the system to resist disease.

In the morning the pulse is slow and the nerves calmer, and the mind and the body better fitted for labor. As we advance towards the evening of the day, the pulse becomes accelerated, and an almost feverish state is produced, which, in excitable persons, becomes an absolute evening fever. Rest carries off this fever by its sleep, and the refreshing opening of its pores which sleep produces. In this nightly respiration there is an absolute crisis of this evening fever, and this periodical crisis is necessary for every individual, as it carries off whatever useless or pernicious particles our bodies have imbibed. This evening fever, Hufeland thinks, is not entirely owing to the accession of new chyle to the system, but to the departure of the sun and the light. The crisis of this fever, to be most effective by its regularity, ought to take place at midnight, when the sun is in its nadir and the body will become refreshed for the early morning labor. Those who neglect this period, either push the diurnal crisis into the morning, and thus undermine the importance of its regularity, or lose it entirely, and arise to their labors unrefreshed by sleep. Their bodies will not have been purified by the crisis, and the disease will have thus been planted. Nervous people are peculiarly subject to the influence of this evening fever, and they think they cannot labor without its excitement. Hence their mental efforts are performed in the night alone; the important time for the crisis of this nervous excitement passes over in wakefulness, and no refreshing perspiration cleanses the body or recuperates the nerves. Such people will wear out soon, unless they change their habits and seek rest when nature and the human constitution dictate.

These considerations ought to be deeply studied and regarded by all who are in the ruinous habit of turning night into day, and changing the functions of both. A failure of health will soon manifest the truth of these remarks.

TRADE WITH KENTUCKY.—It is ordered by the Government that shipments of goods be made into Kentucky under the following restrictions: Boards of Trade are to be established in the chief towns of the State, to be composed of citizens of known loyalty, and from these Boards of Trade purchasers must get certificates of loyalty, and that the goods they may purchase will not be used or disposed of in any way to aid the rebellion. A permit must in addition be obtained from commanders of posts to bring goods into the lines of their commands. Purchasers of goods are further ordered to subscribe an oath of allegiance, &c. Purchasers who comply with these rules will receive permits to ship their goods from the Surveyor of the port at Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany, or Evansville. Boards of Trade have already been established at Danville, Lebanon, Bowling Green, Clarksville, and other points, and in a few weeks they will be organized in all the leading towns of Kentucky.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—The German Reformed Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, which says a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a surgeon of the English army, in the way of an effectual cure for small-pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment.—This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success.

"Is the President a College graduate?" inquired a lady of not very extensive information. "Yes," said Quilp, jocosely, "he took his degree at the Electoral College." "A Western institution I dare say," said the young lady. "No," said Quilp, "it is a national concern; but it gave us rather a sectional President, I am sorry to say."

ROBIN MERRYMAN.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

By way of good example
To all the gloomy clan,
There came into existence
Good Robin Merryman.
To laugh at those who grumble,
And be jolly as he can,—
O that's the only system
Of Robin Merryman!

A hat so very ancient
It might have covered Moses;
Adorned on great occasions
With ivy leaves of roses;
A coat the very coarsest
Since tailoring began,—
O that's the gay apparel
Of Robin Merryman.

Within his cottage Robin
With joyful eye regards
A table and a bedstead,
A flute, a pack of cards,
A chest—with nothing in it,
An earthen water can,—
O these are all the riches
Of Robin Merryman.

To teach the village children
The funniest kind of plays;
To tell a clever story;
To dance on holidays;
To puzzle through the almanac;
A merry song to scan,—
O that is all the learning
Of Robin Merryman!

To drink his mug of cider,
And never sigh for wine,
To look at courtly ladies,
Yet think his May divine,
To take the good that's going,
Content with Nature's plan,—
O that is the philosophy
Of Robin Merryman!

To say, "O Gracious Father,
Excuse my merry pranks;
For all thy loving kindness
I give thee hearty thanks;
And may I still be jolly
Through life's remaining span!"—
O that's the style of praying
With Robin Merryman.

Now, all ye wretched mortals
Aspiring to be rich;
And ye whose gilded coaches
Have tumbled in the ditch;
Leave off your silly whining,
Adopt a wiser plan;
Go follow the example
Of Robin Merryman!

THE GARRISON.

It happened in the course of the thirty years war, that Gonsalvo de Gordera, who commanded the Spanish troops then overrunning the Palatinate, found it necessary to possess himself of a little walled village, called Ogersheim, that lay in his way. On the first intelligence of his approach all the inhabitants fled to Mannheim; and when Gonsalvo at length drew near, and surrounded the place to surrender, there remained within the walls only a poor shepherd and his wife, the latter of whom, having on that morning brought a little infant to this world of misery, was unable to leave her bed, and her husband of course staid with her.

The anxiety and distress of the poor man may easily be imagined. Fortunately, however, he possessed both courage and shrewdness; and on the spur of the moment he thought himself of a scheme for escape, which after embracing them both, he hastened to put into execution.

The inhabitants having run off in a tremendous hurry, had left almost all their property at his disposal; so he found no difficulty in finding what was requisite for his purpose, viz: a complete change of dress. Having first arranged his lower man in military disguise, he tossed away his shepherd's hat, which he replaced with a huge helmet, "a world too wide;" he buckled a long sword to his side, threw a goodly cloak over his shoulders, stuck two enormous pistols in his belt, and putting on boots, so thick in the soles and high in the heels that they lifted him about half a foot from the ground, he fastened to them a prodigious pair of jingling spurs which were the fashion of the times. Thus accoutred he forthwith betook himself to the walls, and leaning with a pompous air on his sword, he listened coolly to the herald, who advanced to summon the villagers to surrender.

"Friend," said our hero, as soon as the herald had concluded his speech, "tell your commander that though I have not yet made up my mind to surrender at all, I may possibly be induced to do so, provided he agrees to the three following conditions, in which I shall make no abatement whatever—first, the garrison must be allowed to march out with military honors; second, the lives and property of the inhabitants must be protected; third, they must be allowed the free exercise of the Protestant religion."

The herald immediately replied, that such propositions could not for a moment be listened to; and added, that the garrison was known to be weak, and concluded by again demanding the instant surrender of the place.

"My good friend," answered the shepherd, "do not be too rash. I advise you to inform your general from me that nothing but my desire to avoid bloodshed could make me think of surrendering on any terms whatever; and please to add, that if he does not choose to agree

to those I have stated, he will gain possession of the town only at the point of the sword; for I swear to you by the faith of an honest man and of a Christian, as well as by the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison has lately received a reinforcement that he little dreams of."

So saying the shepherd lighted his pipe, and puffed away with an air of the most consummate nonchalance. Confounded by this appearance of boldness, the herald thought it prudent to return and state to Gonsalvo the demands that had been made. The Spanish general, deceived by this show of resistance, and being unwilling to waste either men or time in reducing this paltry town, resolved to agree to the conditions offered, and followed by his troops, approached the gates. This lenient determination was announced by the herald to the shepherd, who only vouchsafed to say in reply, "I find your commander is a man of some sense." He then left the walls, let down the drawbridge, deliberately opened the gates, and allowed the Spanish troops to pour into the town. Surprised at seeing no one in the streets but a strange looking fellow, whose caricature of a military costume hung upon him like patchwork, Gonsalvo began to suspect treachery, and seizing the shepherd, demanded to know where the garrison was.

"If your highness will follow me I will show," answered the rustic.

"Keep by my stirrup, then," exclaimed Gonsalvo, "and the least symptom that you mean to betray me, I shall send a bullet through your heart."

"Agreed," said our friend. "Follow me, Spaniards! for I swear by the word of an honest man and a Christian, as well as by the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison will offer you no injury."

He then placed himself by Gonsalvo's stirrup, and followed by the troops, passed through several silent and deserted streets till at length, turning into a narrow lane, he stopped before a mean-looking house, and having prevailed on Gonsalvo to enter, he led him into a small room, where lay his wife, and her little boy beside her.

"Noble general," said he, pointing to the former, "this is our garrison; and this," he added, taking his son in his arms, "is the reinforcement of which I told you."

Aware now of the real state of matters, the absurdness and cleverness of the trick worked even the Spanish gravity, and Gonsalvo gave free course to his mirth. Then taking off a rich gold chain, which decorated his own person, he passed it around the neck of the infant.

"Permit me to offer this mark of my esteem," he said good-naturedly, "for the valiant garrison of Ogersheim. By the hand of a soldier, I envy you the possession of such a reinforcement; and you must let me present you with a purse of gold for the use of the young recruit."

THE IRISHMAN AND HIS DRINK.—When Mr. Dodge, the celebrated ecclesiastical physician, was lecturing through the State, on the law of health, and particularly on the evil of tea and coffee, he happened to meet one morning, at the breakfast table, a son of Erin. Conversation turned on the Doctor's favorite subject as follows:

"Perhaps you think I would be unable to convince you, of the deleterious effects of tea and coffee?"

"I don't know," said Erin, "but I'd like to be there when you do it."

"Well," said the Doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health, will you abstain from their use?"

"Sure and I will, sir."

"How often do you use coffee and tea," asked the Doctor.

"Morning and night sir."

"Well," said the Doctor, "did you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain on going to bed?"

"I do; in deed I do."

"And a sharp pain through the temples in and about the eyes in the morning?"

"Troth, and I do, sir."

"Well," said the Doctor, with the assurance and confidence in his manner, "that is the coffee and tea."

"Is it, indeed? Faith, and I always thought it was the whisky I drank!"

The company roared with laughter, and the Doctor quietly retired. He was fairly beaten.

SOME unmitigated brute writes from New York that the present season's spring bonnets "may sentimentally be characterized as poems in white chip, split straw and crape, on the natural history of oyster shells. Twenty dollars will buy one that is warranted to satisfy the wearer for a whole day, and then serve for use one rainy Sunday. Twenty-five dollars will purchase a concave scale of white crape attached to a bird of paradise feather and trimmings, and protected from grease on the hair by an under-coating of tulle cap, at once strengthened and aggravated by moss roses and desperately green leaves. A bonnet like this ought to keep fresh at least two days under an umbrella, moss roses being quite hardy in this climate."

A sensible man will be remembered long after the buffoon who sets the table in a roar is forgotten.

If a man talks insolently to you under the plea of candor, you may knock him down under the plea of an infirmity of temper.

REPORTER.

J. S. FIDEL, EDITOR.

CITY OF HENDERSON:

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

TERMS:

One copy six months, \$1 00
One copy one year, 2 00
Clubs of five, one year, \$1 75 each.
Clubs of ten, one year, 1 50 each.
Clubs of twenty, and one to person sending club, 1 50 each.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

We have on hand, printed on excellent paper—

Magistrate's Executions,
Summonses,
Constable's Replevin Bonds,
and are prepared to print to order, on short notice, legal blanks of every description.

The New Orleans Era gives the particulars of several important Federal successes in that department.

SURVEYING.—We invite the especial attention of the citizens of this county to the card of R. S. Eastin, County Surveyor. His qualifications for the duties of his office are too well known to need any commendation from us.

The attention of all having claims against, or who are indebted to, the estate of either Geo. D. Robertson, Wm. P. Negley, E. D. Bennett, or J. H. Sublett, deceased, is called to the notices of Wm. E. Bennett, Administrator.

The Jailor of Union county advertises in another column a negro committed to the jail at Morgantown.

Thirty-five prisoners were sent up from this city on Monday morning last, some to Camp Chase, some to Johnson's Island. Among the number were J. M. Dodd and F. G. Eakins. This is the second time Mr. D. has been caught in this county and sent to the Island. Mr. E. was wounded at the time of the raid into West Franklin, Ind., last summer, was taken prisoner and afterwards paroled until further orders.

The house on corner of Main and Mill streets, lately occupied by T. L. Norris, has been purchased by F. B. Cromwell, and is undergoing many improvements. The "City Drug Store" will be removed into it when the work is completed.

Twelve guerrillas were in Whitesville, in Henderson county, on Saturday, 18th inst. After taking what arms and ammunition they could find, they left without further molestation.—*Ky. News.* Badly posted. There is no such place as Whitesville in this county, Mr. Editor.

Major W. R. Kinney is announced in our columns to-day as a candidate for Congress from this district. The Major is opposed to the abolition measures of the Administration at Washington, and regards the Confiscation Act unconstitutional. Should he make the race his views upon the political questions of the time will be discussed before the people of the district at large. Major K. is well known throughout the State as a fluent and eloquent speaker. It is unnecessary for us to say more at this time.

The Louisville Democrat advances the proposition that those opposed to the present administration take up Col. J. H. McHenry and run him for Congress in this district.

A startling rumor was current in Nashville on Monday night, that General Bragg was shot and instantly killed by General Breckinridge at Tullahoma, on Sunday.

It is announced on high authority that the enrollment and conscription will be enforced in May.

Senator Chandler has received authority from the Administration to raise a regiment of negroes in Michigan.

The N. Y. Times deprecates a second attack upon Charleston as useless, and thinks the only injury the failure caused was an injury to our feelings solely.

An officer who bore a flag of truce into the Union lines near Vicksburg, a few days ago, brought with him a magnificent bouquet from Gen. Pemberton, as a present for Sherman. It was composed of the rarest flowers, both native and exotic, and its aroma filled the air. The officer presented the rare and beautiful gift, and stated to the Union general that he had no objection to his seeing the batteries, &c., at Vicksburg, and invited him to come down and see them.

The prospects for a good wheat crop are extremely favorable for this season of the year throughout the West, and particularly in Kentucky.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT BRANDENBURG.

From officers of the Big Gray Eagle, the New Albany Ledger has accounts of a horrible fratricide in Brandenburg last Tuesday. On the morning of that day a difficulty occurred between Mrs. John Whip and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Whip, who reside in the same house together, and which resulted in the mother-in-law beating her daughter-in-law in a most shocking manner. A short time afterward John Wimp entered the house, and, seeing the manner in which his wife had been beaten, became greatly exasperated, and, seizing his mother, held her while his wife beat her, in turn, most brutally. On being released by John, his mother at once sent for another son named Blanton Wimp, to come over and punish John for what he had done. John declared that if his brother came, he would kill him, and getting a double barreled shotgun he proceeded to load it heavily, and then took a position in the yard, swearing he would kill any man who attempted to enter the gate. Shortly after his brother Blanton rode up to the fence, and, dismounting, fastened his horse, and started into the yard. John took deliberate aim at him, and discharged the gun, the contents entering Blanton's chest near the heart, killing him almost instantly. The murderer immediately ran to the stable, mounted his horse, and made his escape, since which time he has not been heard from. The tragedy, in its full details, is one of the most shocking that ever occurred in Meade county.

Brigadier-Generals Geo. A. McCall and Louis Blenker have been mustered out of the service of the United States.

The New York Herald affirms that there is no form of fashionable extravagance which is not now indulged to a surprising extent. India shawls and velvet cloaks are more common than calico. Every-body keeps a carriage, and many people keep half a dozen carriages.—Diamonds of the first water sparkle in ears accustomed only to plain gold, and very little of that, or glitter upon fingers formerly unused to kid gloves and jewelry.

The U. S. Consul at Dublin contradicts the rumors with respect to the enlistment of Irishmen in Ireland for the United States army. The representatives of this Government in Ireland are, however, said to be besieged by persons applying to be sent out to join the army.

Capt. Wolf, formerly of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, was arrested in Evansville on Monday, charged with being in the interest of the rebellion, and confined in the military prison.

ANOTHER RIOT IN INDIANA.—A serious affray occurred at Greensburg on Saturday, in which several persons were wounded severely, but none fatally. The fight took place at a Democratic meeting, which had been addressed by Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks and Mr. Herd, and at the conclusion a general row ensued, in which pistols were freely used. Some twenty shots were fired in the crowd, and the result is truly miraculous.

Major-General Wright and staff left Cincinnati on Sunday evening, under orders, for Washington.

The Davenport Family of professional Spiritualists, while in Michigan recently, were shown to be arrant impostors and humbugs.

Two of the regiments of the New York two-year volunteers have been mustered out of service—General Hooker's army. Other regiments, thirty-six in number, will be mustered out between now and the 1st of July.

The financial writer of the New York Herald says:

The supply of paper money continues to increase, and the bank note companies are pressed to the utmost to keep up the production. So profitable has their business proved that new rivals to the two established companies are said to be projected, and we presume that Mr. Chase's visit to New York is connected with the subject of the awards of the printing of the new national currency and interest bearing legal tender. Quite a number of banks are preparing to reorganize under Mr. Chase's act, and are anxiously waiting for the printing of the new currency. Several of the city banks propose to issue a large amount of circulation on the governments they hold. By the autumn our city circulation may have increased thirty millions, and the country bankers expect that the whole \$300,000,000 of paper authorized by this act will be afloat within a year from the appointment of a Bank Comptroller. This, with the new Treasury notes, would swell the amount of paper money afloat to about \$1,300,000,000 against \$212,000,000 in the whole Union before the war.

The New York Express thinks that after the conscription we shall see women here, as on the continent of Europe, plowing, hoeing, digging, fishing, wood-chopping, mining, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MURFREESBORO, April 24.—Gen. Reynolds reports from Liberty the particulars of the McMinville affair. The main mounted force, under Wilder and Minty, arrived at McMinville at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, taking the place by surprise. A rebel force under Grigsby, was in front of the town, but this Reynolds amused while Wilder went in.—Grigsby escaped.

Col. Long, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, struck the railroad, destroyed the telegraph and bridges between Morrison and Manchester, and burned a train of cars and locomotive, and some spare cars at several places; also large quantities of meat.

Capt. Wickliffe, of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, in charge of an important part of the expedition, got drunk, and was sent in under arrest, disgraced.

At McMinville, Wilder destroyed the depot and bridges, 600 blankets, 30,000 pounds of bacon, 2 hogheads sugar, 3 hogheads rice, 8 barrels whisky, 200 bales cotton, one large cotton factory, one large mill, and one small one, a camp at Charley's Creek, and subsequently one at Liberty. He took 300 prisoners, among them Dick McCann, who subsequently escaped.

Lieut. Col. Martin (rebel) was mortally wounded. Reynolds then moved toward Liberty, but Morgan escaped, moving toward Carthage, near Alexandria.—Our scouts are picking up rebels every half hour, among them one Captain.—Reynolds destroyed a mill at Liberty, which had been doing good work for the rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—Six rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Yorktown, on the steamer Morgan; also a prisoner arrested at Williamsburg, charged with acting as a guide in conducting the rebels to our lines to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 10th inst.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 23d inst. has the following:

"CHATTANOOGA, April 21.—Seven more persons have been sent South beyond the Federal lines by Gen. Rosecrans.

"Twenty-four transports have landed at Eastport, eight miles from Luka, with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle."

"OKALOOSA, April 20.—A squadron of Abolition cavalry, estimated at 2,500 men, was advancing on Pontotoc yesterday. Our forces are concentrating to resist them. An engagement is certain to-day, unless the enemy retires.

MURFREESBORO, April 25.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 23d inst. gives the following details of Gen. Reynolds's expedition. It says that his force consisted of 8,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, and states that at the same time a similar force advanced to Wartrace. It does not think this means a general advance, as it would be dividing a great army into two, operating nearly fifty miles apart.

A dispatch from Tullahoma to the 21st, says Bragg is rapidly mobilizing his army. His men are in good condition and high spirits. He has ordered his troops to relieve themselves of all unnecessary camp equipage and baggage, so as to be ready for a march.

A Vicksburg correspondent gives a fine description of the passage of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg by our gunboats and transports. The particulars of the destruction of the Queen of the West and Diana, in Grand Lake, are also given.

A shell from the Calhoun ignited the powder in the hold of the Queen of the West, which communicated to the magazine, causing her to blow up, killing thirty men. We afterwards captured 180 prisoners; the rebels then destroyed the Diana, to prevent her falling into our hands.

The same dispatch says that one division of Gen. Banks' army, under General Emory, has advanced to within six miles of Franklin, and is co-operating with Generals Weitzel and Grover, seriously threatening the capture of the rebel forces on Grand Lake. The gunboats are co-operating with Gen. Banks.

There are rumors here that the army of Gen. Bragg has received large reinforcements.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The French steam corvette Berthold, from Vera Cruz 7th, has arrived here. The commander says that the report of the defeat of the French at Puebla is entirely erroneous.—When he left all was quiet at Puebla.

Gen. Fremont, in a letter to Halleck & Co., suggests the occupation immediately, on the Pacific Railroad, of the large bodies of men freed by the President's proclamation. He says the fact that so large a number of our able-bodied citizens are under arms, the consequent economy and great rapidity with which the road could be driven forward by the employment of these people, make this subject worthy of the most liberal discussion.

CAIRO, April 26.—The steamer Hyatt arrived this evening, having left Cape Girardeau at 3 P. M. She reports a collision between the Federals and the enemy as having occurred at about eleven o'clock this morning. The fighting continued two hours, the enemy being repulsed. No particulars.

LATER.

Dispatches from Gen. McNeill, at Cape Girardeau, dated seven o'clock Saturday evening, announced the rebels, about eight thousand strong, under Marmaduke and Burbridge, were twelve miles distant, approaching on two roads. At 3 o'clock and twenty minutes this morning a flag of truce brought a demand for a surrender in half an hour, signed by Maj. Gen. Price, to which a defiant reply was returned.

At 11 o'clock and twenty minutes A.

M. the rebels attacked in force. After three hours' severe fighting the rebels were handsomely repulsed. It is supposed, however, they would change position and attack from another point. Reinforcements reached McNeill to-day. He has two gunboats in readiness for an emergency, and expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to whip the enemy, and vigorously pursue them in case of retreat. No apprehension need be felt for the safety of Cape Girardeau. No mention made of the loss on either side. A strong force of Federal cavalry and artillery occupied Fredericktown last night. All rebel prisoners confined here have been removed to Alton, and all gunships in the city under guard.

LATEST—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

A later dispatch from Gen. McNeill says we have repulsed the enemy with severe loss. He is now retreating, but will be well taken care of. Our loss is less than twenty killed and wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Southern papers say it is reported from Havana that Admiral Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer; also, that Admiral Milne has ordered the arrest of Wilkes for being with the Vanderbilt's crew, engaged in the Peterhoff affair.

It is believed that the Yankees are advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth. James G. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., has arrived from abroad, bringing with him machinery for manufacturing cotton cards, and for other purposes.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The rumor that the rebels are marching on Wheeling and Pittsburg, rests on the fact that a force has appeared near Morgantown, Va., on the Monongahela River, and near the Pennsylvania line.

No fears are entertained for the safety of either Wheeling or Pittsburg.

It is not improbable that the rebel Gens. Jones and Imboden, with some force, it is not known how great, are at Moorefield, probably on their way to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in that vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—A court martial convened in this city, on the 23d inst., found guilty Simpson D. Talbot and Samuel Sullivan, of Paris, Kentucky, charged with harboring and preventing the arrest of certain persons belonging to the rebel army. The former was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and fined \$1,000, the imprisonment to continue until the fine is paid. The latter was sentenced to close confinement for 60 days.

The court martial also found guilty of being a rebel spy, Thos. H. Campbell, who is sentenced to be hung May 1st.

The proceedings were approved by Gen. Burnside, who has ordered the sentence of the court to be carried into execution.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The bark Gen. Cobb, from Palermo, reports that on the 18th in latitude 37 deg. 7 min. longitude 39 deg. 15 min., she was boarded by a boat from the ship Morning Star of Boston, from London to Calcutta, reporting that the Morning Star was captured by the Alabama in latitude 2 deg. N., and released after giving bonds in \$60,000.

A brig from Hants reports that the Alabama arrived off there on the 17th inst.

The Spanish authorities provided her with powder and coal.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The American has received the Richmond Dispatch of Friday last. It publishes a report that Longstreet has surrounded our forces at Suffolk, cutting off their communication with Norfolk. It, however, discredits the story, and also a rumor that the whole of our forces have been captured from the Peninsula.

The Dispatch reports that Gen. Wise has captured Fort Magruder, with 1,000 prisoners. It credits this; but it is, of course, untrue.

JACKSON, April 16.—The enemy's troops at Lake Providence have moved down to Vicksburg, and Grenada travelers report that there was a universal opinion at Memphis that boats going up to Vicksburg was a ruse. A heavy movement commenced on Thursday.

VICKSBURG, VIA MOBILE, April 16.—The fleet is still in sight across the river. The Yankees have abandoned the Fernandina expedition.

The Yankee cavalry entered New Carthage last week, and are still in possession of the place.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—Part of Gen. Green Clay Smith's brigade, consisting of 250 cavalry, commanded by Col. Watkins, of the 6th New York cavalry, this morning made a dash upon the camp of the 1st Texas Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, on Carter's Creek pike, capturing 123 rebels, including three captains and five lieutenants; the same number of horses; fifty mules; one ambulance loaded with medical stores; and burned eight wagons, and arms of the rebels.—Col. Brooks commanded the rebel camp.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 25, 1863.

To H. W. Halleck, Washington.

The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reports, through Gen. Hobson, that they destroyed the town, one hundred thousand pounds of bacon, ten thousand bushels of wheat, ten thousand bushels of corn, one hundred barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, and other stores; also, forty boats, which had been used in transporting from Barksville and all other points on the Cumberland. The rebels report a loss of ninety killed, but Col. Graham is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed, it was a perfect success.

[Signed] A. E. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A special to the Tribune says:

Official dispatches received to-day from commanders of the navy and army before Vicksburg announce that another fleet successfully passed the rebel batteries and joined that which passed through a week ago. Five hundred shots were fired at them and almost every vessel was hit, but no gunboat was injured and only one transport sunk. Barges loaded with coal, of which there were a number, safely reached their destination.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by several foreign ministers, left to-day for a visit to Fortress Monroe and other points of interest.

CAIRO, April 27.—The last dispatches from Cape Girardeau say that from fifty-five to sixty rebels were killed in an attack yesterday, over two hundred wounded, and seventy-five horses killed. There is a prospect of Marmaduke being completely cut off.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Express learns that there are private letters in the city stating that the policy of the British Government is now settled, viz: To resolutely stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in British ports.

The same paper hears that the rebel investment of Washington was a faint to cover the carrying off all the grain in Hyde county, in which the rebels were successful.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A Harrisburg dispatch of to-day states that many contradictory reports are circulating relative to the rebel raid. There is no doubt that the rebels have taken Morgantown, and occupy it, with some four thousand to eight thousand troops, under Jenkins.—Our troops are in motion to intercept him, and artillery is being sent from Harrisburg.

Another dispatch from Uniontown, Penn., states that the rebel flag is floating over Morgantown, and men, women and children are flying in all directions.

Pittsburg is thought to be in some danger.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and Grafton is destroyed.

News From Rebel Sources.

From the Cincinnati Daily Commercial.

MURFREESBORO, April 26.—The Charleston Mercury of the 16th says the Yankees shelled Chisholm's Island on the 13th. Their object was to prevent the rebels from taking off the steamer Washington, recently sunk there.

The river steamer Barroso, laden with cotton and turpentine at St. Marys, Georgia, for Nassau, sank at sea on the 11th.

The Mercury says a rebel naval officer is about to start with a vessel to rival the Alabama. Another will be ready by the 1st of May.

The rebel General McCall has been appointed Bragg's Chief of Staff.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th says a party of rebels recently captured the Federal tow-boat Whittemore at Pass l'Ouvre.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 16th says rust affects the wheat crop seriously in some parts of Georgia.

The Charleston correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says Fort Sumpter was hit forty times in the late fight, but was not damaged.

The United States forces captured Tusculum on the 24th. The enemy skedaddled.

General Reynolds sends in one hundred and thirty prisoners from Liberty, to-day.

On the surprise of McMinville, Morgan narrowly escaped. He and Col. Martin were in flight, pursued by a squad of cavalry. A 7th Pennsylvania trooper was close at his heels. Morgan turned and shot at him with his pistol. The trooper was in the act of slashing him with his sabre. Morgan dodged, and the blow brought down Col. Martin, who was left in a dying condition.

Whether Dick McCann escaped is a very doubtful question. He was captured but was not reported with the other prisoners. His guard don't give explicit accounts about him. It is probable he was quietly left in the woods.

The enemy recently moved up from Tullahoma to Manchester. On the 19th they received reinforcements of sixteen thousand men from Mobile.

Four officers were fishing on White River, in Indiana, on Tuesday, when they were fired at by two men from the shore, while they were seated upon a log which projected in to the deep water. The balls passed close, one of them cutting the line, and thus cutting loose a fish one of them had hooked. The men fled after firing one round. One of the officers belonging to the regiment, a Sergeant of which killed Horner, some time ago, and it is supposed it was in revenge for that act that the shots were fired.—*Louisville Journal.*

A GOOD STORY.—A good story is told of one of our county constables, who was directed to serve an execution. He was told that the property to be levied upon consisted of three heifers, and after taking charge of them he must endorse a return describing the property. With a view to be entirely correct, and not finding "aul heifers" he specified them as follows: "I went to levy on 3 heifers, but they want aul heifers, only wua was a she heffer, and the uther was a mooly bull, and the uther was a bully mule.—*Dubuque Herald.*

"Going, going, just a-going!" cried out an auctioneer.

"Where are you going?" asked a passer-by.

"Well," replied the knight of the hammer, "I'm going up to the Zoological Gardens to tell the managers one of their baboons is loose."

Another Rebel Smuggler Escaped.

From the Detroit Free Press, 25th.

A communication has just been received from Mackinaw, which gives the particulars of the passage through that country of Reid Sanders, and his escape to Canada, with dispatches from the rebel government, for transmission to Commissioner Sidel, at Paris. The statement of our informant is as follows:

"The United States Assessor for the Mackinaw district, together with the Sheriff of Mackinaw county, had been out on a visit to Delta county, in the Bay de Noquette section, for the purpose of assessing and collecting taxes. On their way back they overtook a poor looking young man, of whom they made inquiries concerning the roads, and other matters on which they wished to be informed.—They received no answer to their interrogatories, however, and the fact was soon ascertained that their fellow-traveler was both deaf and dumb. He had with him a small slate, with which he was able to converse with them in writing. The Assessor and Sheriff endeavored to persuade the 'unfortunate' young man to return with them to Green Bay, for the reason that he had no bedding, and not sufficient clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather in that cold climate. To these kind persuasions, however, he refused to listen, stating that he had a cousin at Sault Ste Marie, whose name he gave as 'Mr. Mallette,' whom he had not seen in twenty-three years, and it was his unalterable determination to steer for that place. He also stated that he wished to enjoy the pleasures of a hunt in the vicinity of the Sault, and to combine profit with pleasure, he was intending to speculate in furs. He accompanied the officials as far as Mackinaw, enjoying the hospitalities of their tents, and passing the time sociably as, under the circumstances, could be expected. He stopped at Mackinaw three or four days, accompanied the mail carriers to the Sault. On the way, the party often met travelers, with whom the mute conversed with his slate, writing French as easily and fluently as English. He is described as being a splendid penman, and a scholar of no ordinary merit. When within about three miles of the Sault he bid adieu to his companions on the journey, and procured an Indian canoe, crossed the St. Mary's River for Canada, at a double quick rate of speed. No sooner had he reached terra firma on the Canadian side, than he at once regained full possession of all his faculties, and, in good French, ordered his breakfast, and likewise ordered a team to go to Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay. He stated to his Canadian friends that his name was Reid Sanders, and that he was on his way to Paris, with dispatches for Sidel, from the Government of the Southern Confederacy."

The United States Assessor at Mackinaw has, since the escape of Sanders, received a very polite note from his "mute" companion on his voyage home, thanking him for his kindness and the many attentions bestowed so profusely upon an unfortunate wayfarer. He has since taken his departure, and is now on his way to his destination, beyond the reach of interference by any inquiring officials of the "Yankee Government." The Assessor and Sheriff state that he played his part to perfection, and, as they had no reason to suspect anything wrong, they do not seem to regard themselves in any way responsible for the escape of the impudent "emissary."

Considerable excitement was created, both in Canada and on the American side, when the fact of the escape of Sanders with his incendiary dispatches became known. The purport of the dispatches are not, of course, known. That they are important may be inferred from the fact of the great trouble taken to secure their safe conveyance to a foreign country for transmission.

A SPT.—Thos. Weir applied at barracks No. 1, a short time since, for a pass to his regiment, at Murfreesboro. His conversation excited suspicion in the officer in charge, and upon investigation it was ascertained that he was a citizen of Owensboro, and had no connection whatever with the army. He evidently wanted to get through the lines to his friends in "Dixie," and upon being made acquainted with the fact that he would be held as a spy, he became very much alarmed, and declared that he would enlist in the army and be a loyal man hereafter if they would release him. He was accordingly assigned to the 19th regiment of regulars, and we trust he will prove himself a loyal and an honorable man hereafter.—*Louisville Journal.*

J. M. Weir and J. N. Adcock, of Daviess county, came to the city yesterday to make intercession in behalf of Thomas Weir, whose arrest we noticed a few days since. They were strongly suspicious of being in the confidence of rebels, and placed in the Exchange Barracks, where they will be held until advice regarding them are received from Daviess county.—*Lou. Journal, 28th.*

GREAT CONSPIRACY.—A SECRET ORGANIZATION OF 500 REBELS.—The military authorities have for some time past been actively engaged in ferreting out a secret organization that existed in the city, the object of which was to promote the rebel cause, and encourage desertion from the Federal army, together with some designs of a startling character which we are not at liberty to divulge at this time.

A large number have already been arrested, with Thomas M. Hicks, who is represented as the leading spirit, and other arrests are now in progress. The rendezvous of this organization has been captured by the military authorities and as soon as we deem it expedient to divulge the facts connected with this nefarious plot, we will lay them before our readers.—*Louisville Journal, 28th.*

The Rebel Ship Florida—How She Captured the Ship Star of Peace.

Francis M. Hinckley, Master of the ship Star of Peace, and the first and second mates of that vessel, publish in the London papers of the 9th a full account of the destruction of the ship by the Florida. The Star of Peace was on her way from Calcutta to Boston, on the 6th of March, when she was overhauled by the Florida in latitude 16 deg. north and longitude 54 deg. west. The Florida ran alongside with the American colors flying, but before sending a boat on board replaced them by the rebel flag. Captain Hinckley was ordered to go on board the Florida, where his first interview was with two doctors, named Garrison and Grafton. One of these men said "they had lately taken the Jacob Bell, and she had some lady passengers that gave them some trouble, and he was afraid we had some."

Presently Captain Maffitt came down and fell into conversation with Captain Hinckley, talking about the fortunes of war, expressing regret that the Star of Peace must be destroyed, but adding that "he wanted to take ships." A party of men was then sent on board the prize to rob her of all the nautical instruments, provisions, coal, &c., and at sundown she was fired. The ship was worth \$50,000, and her cargo worth not less than half a million dollars. A large portion of the cargo was consigned to British owners. Capt. Hinckley stated this fact, in the hope it might save his ship from destruction, but the Captain of the Florida disregarded it, and referred to a letter of Lord John Russell's which he afterwards exhibited to the Captain, to the effect that "if British subjects placed their goods in American vessels, they were liable to capture." As fast as our men went on board the pirate they were put in irons, some chained by the hands and some by the feet. The steamer, after this, drifted about listlessly, the captain's purpose appearing to be to cruise in the track of the East India vessels homeward bound. He kept no steam, and after burning the ship, the steamer's crew was hoisted out of the water. The crew were subsequently put on board the Runny made and sent to England.

Captain Hinckley says the Florida is of seven hundred tons register, and has three broadside rifled 32 pounder cannon on each side, and two 110 pound pivot guns, one forward, and the other aft. She has one hundred and twenty men on board, and a full supply of cartridges, rifles and revolvers, the latter having ten barrels, nine for ball and one for buckshot. In smooth water she will steam twelve knots, and with a favorable wind, and with sail all set, she will run fifteen knots an hour. She is a wooden vessel, and no iron plates. All her machinery is below the water line.

Are the Rebels Starving.

The Murfreesboro correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing on the 18th inst., says:

The belief that the rebels are suffering from want of provisions, is one of the most absurd delusions of the crazy abolition brain. Every one who comes into our lines does indeed relate a pitiful story of the condition of things in the Confederacy; but, so far as the want of the necessities of life is concerned, the scouts, refugees, deserters and others all agree that the rebels have an abundance of bacon, meal, flour, &c. The Confederate government have immense store-houses filled with supplies for the use of the army, and every deserter says that the soldiers are fed upon wholesome diet. A day or two since, a Lieutenant of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, with thirty men, made a reconnaissance three miles beyond our outposts between the Shelbyville pike and the Middleton road. He was surprised to find a mill in full operation, grinding wheat and corn for the rebels. Several wagons loaded with newly ground flour and meal were just leaving the mill for the Confederate camp. Think of that—the rebels hauling subsistence from under the eyes of the Federal army! Of course the mill was burned. The contrabands were brought into camp and delivered over to Capt. Mann, Provost Marshal of Col. Minty's staff.

The Polish revolution is increasing. Cracow telegrams of the 5th say:

This morning 500 Russians attacked 250 insurgents at Zehlahey, between Olkusz and Cracow. After three hours' fighting the Russians were repulsed with severe loss. A fresh body of insurgents, under the command of Gregowicz, has appeared in the neighborhood of Cracow, and another in the vicinity of Mariampol. They have interrupted the railway communication between Kowno and Eydouhnew. Lithuania is in open insurrection. A battle has been fought at Janow, near Kowno.

Armed bodies of insurgents are in the environs of Wilna, Wilkomierz, Szwalow, Tourany, and Poniewiez. The peasants take an active part in the movement.

The London Times editorially says: "It is only since the 18th of March, when the revolt seemed for the moment crushed, that it has grown to formidable proportions. It now extends through the whole breadth of Poland, north and south. It encircles Warsaw, the seat and centre of the Russian Government, and extends along the frontier of Prussian Poland northward into Courland and the Polish portion of Livonia; thus reaching the coast of the Baltic and the shore of the Gulf of Riga. Of the whole Kingdom of Poland, it was said that the soil is on fire. The flames trodden out by the four Russian corps that enveloped Langiewiez and his hands almost under the walls of Cracow has burst forth on so many other points that the Russian troops have now to repeat the progress against a host of new leaders, on a line of country six hundred miles in length. Thus rapidly

has the revolt expanded into a guerilla war that seems to combine peasants, nobles, and the inhabitants of the towns that represent our middle class."

A Paris journal publishes a dispatch from Earl Russell to Lord Napier, instructing him to inform Prince Gortschakoff of the regret with which the sanguinary struggle in Poland is viewed by the British Government, and suggesting a return of the promises made to Poland in 1815, with a general amnesty, as the sole remedy for the terrible evil. The journal in question next states that the Russian Minister made no official reply to this note, but that the tenor of a nature to discourage those who hoped for spontaneous and equitable concessions from the Czar.

La Nation asserts that France, England and Austria had come to an understanding, and had sent separate notes to St. Petersburg identical in sense. The notes avoid anything like pressure.

A Cracow dispatch of the 5th says: "A conflict took place this morning at Sayee, near the frontier. The Russians, although double the number of their opponents, were defeated."

The Times correspondent, writing from Cracow, March 31, in describing how full that city was, and frequent arrests that are made, says:

"If, however, the Austrian Government were to carry off 1,000 men, or even 10,000, they would not prevent the insurrection from spreading. The upper classes, who are naturally a little sensitive on the subject of confiscation, are now joining in the movement more and more every day, while the working men are as eager to fight as ever. What the Poles want is not soldiers, but arms, or, rather, money to enable them to make arms."

The nobility of St. Petersburg had, in a meeting, unanimously voted an address to the Emperor, expressing their painful indignation at the pretensions put forward to Russian territory, and promising not to shrink before any sacrifice to preserve the integrity of the Empire.

Cracow, Thursday, April 9. Gen. Berg had arrived in Warsaw, and in the name of the Emperor, he thanked the army for their fidelity and courage.

It is probable the Grand Duke Constantine and Count Wielopolski will leave Warsaw.

The insurrection is spreading in Lithuania.

The Polish peasants are burning the schismatic churches. Rumors are current that the guards from Fzarskoe Solo are on the march to Lithuania.

Bands of insurgents, under Czystowski and Oksenski, are gathering strength daily.

The insurrectionary forces in the district of Kalicz have largely increased. It is reported that the entire Russian army is to be placed on a war footing, and that Cronstadt has been placed in a state of defence.

NEGO VALOR.—A correspondent of the Express writes from Jacksonville, as follows:

A large burly negro, belonging to the "1st South Carolina Volunteers," or properly speaking, "Greely's Own," entered a garden attached to a lady's house, and was appropriating some oranges to his own use. When the lady (who he it known, sympathized with the Union troops,) remonstrated, he replied insultingly, and with his clenched fist struck her in the face, knocking three of her teeth out and otherwise injuring her, to such an extent that she is now confined to her bed. A report of the occurrence was made to the Colonel commanding these "pet contrabands," but I have not as yet heard that the offender has been punished. The lady is intelligent and respectable, and used no language that would be improper, even to a gentleman.

The whole regiment disgraced themselves at St. Mary's, Fla., a short time since, by skedaddling from a handful of rebels, and here it is the same story—a party of 300 cavalry, poorly mounted, routed the whole regiment, and if it had not been for the presence of our gunboats, they would have been done for. The rebels made a charge on them, and the darkies becoming perfectly terrified, threw away their arms and ran for their lives. They are not fit—neither can they be made fit—to carry a musket in the face of an enemy.

The Proclamation Under the Conscription Law.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, in a recent interview with the Secretary of War, ascertained the terms of the forthcoming conscription. The action under the law will be first to return to the army all absentees and deserters; second, the draft will be made, first is those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under calls heretofore made; third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportions of volunteers heretofore called for will be credited with such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in those States which are behind.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Dan Rice, the celebrated circus clown, has been engaged for the coming season at a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars. This is equal to the salary of President Lincoln.

Candidates' Department.

WE are authorized to announce Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., as a candidate for Congress in the 2d Congressional District.

WE are authorized to announce Major W. R. Kinkney, of Henderson, as a candidate for Congress from the 2d District.

DIED

In the city of Louisville, Ky., on the 19th inst., JOHN E. McALLISTER, Jr., of this county—aged 19 years 4 months and 14 days.

On the 23rd inst., of pneumonia, in this city, JOHN BORD, in the 21st year of his age. He was a young man of an excellent heart, and the only support of a mother. May he rest in peace. C.

THE MARKETS.

From the Louisville Journal.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Business in all articles of home produce continues greatly depressed, and no disposition is manifested to buy any article for export or on speculation, nor is there much disposition to make concessions in order to induce a demand. The money market has advanced slightly since our last, but there is no activity whatever in financial circles.—We quote gold at 50@52 per cent buying and 55@57 per cent selling. There are no sales of silver and demand notes. We quote the buying rate of silver at 32@40 per cent. Demand notes buying at 50.—The bankers buy Kentucky notes at 24@34 per cent, and Indiana notes at 1@2 per cent premium. We quote the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee at 8@10 per cent dis. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 98@98½.—Southern currency is quoted at from 35 to 45 per cent dis. Eastern exchange in demand at 1@1½ per cent discount buying, and par@1½ premium selling. Canada money 35@37.

Flour and Grain.—Flour is dull, with light sales at \$6 50@6 75 for extra family, and 5 50@5 75 for superfine. Sales 1,000 bushels wheat at \$1 15@1 20 for red and \$1 20@1 25 for prime white, and market dull. We quote corn at 70@75c for ear and shelled. Sales of rye at 85c. Oats in demand at 70@75c from wagons. Barley at \$1 25. Sales shipstuffs at \$20 per ton, shorts at \$17, and bran at \$14.

Provisions.—Old mess pork, 9@9½ offered, 10@10½ asked; bulk meats—shoulders 4½c, sides 5½c, hams 6½c; bacon—shoulders 5½c, sides 7@8c, hams plain, 9c, hams sugar and canvassed, 10½c. Market very dull in everything, but hams.

Lard—Prime held at 9½c, but only 9c offered. No. 1, 8½c. Grease 7@7½.

GROCERIES.—Unchanged; sales sugar in hhd at 13½@14½c; yellow in bbls at 13½@14c; crushed and refined sugar at 14@14½c, a few barrels old New York molasses at 65c, and new at 70c. Sales Rio coffee at 33@34c.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—Yarns firm at 50@52c for No. 500. We quote candlewick at \$1 20, and cotton twine at 90c@\$1. WHISKY.—Light sales at 43½c.

COTTON SEED—\$1 75@2 per bushel, retail.

TOBACCO.—Sales 129 hhd as follows: 7 at \$8@8 90, 17 at 9@9 90, 36 at 10@10 75, 16 at 11@11 75, 6 at 12 50@12 75, 11 at 13@13 75, 9 at 14@14 75, 8 at 15@15 95, 4 at 16 25@16 75, 4 at 17@17 75, 7 at 18@18 75, 1 at \$20 25, 1 at 21 50, and 2 at \$26.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of M. S. LUTCH, dec'd, who please call, in person or by letter, and settle their accounts against the estate will please prepare them, with certificates, according to law, as I desire to settle the business as early as possible. G. A. SUGG, Administrator. April 30, 1863—3w

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up on the 12th day of April, 1863, a stray, by Nancy Griffin, living near Hollowport, Henderson county, Ky., one brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, star in the forehead, and some saddle marks. No other marks or brands perceptible. Appraised by Jas. A. Pruitt and W. M. Griffin at sixty dollars. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1863. E. T. HAZLEWOOD, J. P. H. C. April 30, 1863—4w

COMMITTED

TO the jail of Union county, Ky., on the 1st day of March, 1863, a negro, by calling himself J. M.—Black color, iron about 6 feet high. About 175 lbs., 28 years of age; says he belongs to John Litchfield, of Shelby county, Tennessee. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. GEO. PARKER, J. U. C. April 30, 1863—6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of John H. Sublett, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Geo. D. Bennett, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Geo. D. Robertson, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Geo. D. Robertson, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

CITY ELECTION!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the qualified voters of the city of Henderson that an Election will be held on Monday, May the 4th, 1863, for the choice of three Commissioners for each ward, one Treasurer, and one Assessor.

The following officers are hereby appointed to conduct said election:

1st Ward—Voting place at Dr. Letcher's office. R. G. Rouse, Sr., and A. F. Parker, Judges. James Starun, Sheriff. A. L. Jones, Clerk.

2d Ward—Voting place at the Marshal's office. E. D. McBride and P. A. Blackwell, Judges. Geo. W. Fowler, Sheriff. V. M. Mayer, Clerk.

Polls will be open between the hours of 6 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

D. BANKS, Mayor. Henderson, April 20th, 1863.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!

W. J. DALLAM.....JAS. D. LIVERS.

DALLAM & LIVERS.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, ON

MAIN STREET,

At the old stand of THOMAS EVANS.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CLOTHING,

BRIDLES, COLLARS, &C.

All of which will be sold very

LOW FOR CASH!

Call and see our stock before making your purchases elsewhere.

DALLAM & LIVERS. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863.

\$100 REWARD!

INFORMATION WANTED!

WHEREAS, Geo. D. Robertson did, on the 10th of February, 1862, purchase of the City Bank in Henderson, Nine Hundred Dollars in gold; and whereas, his friends have no knowledge of his disposing of the same.—This is, therefore, to request that any person who has any knowledge of his using or parting with said gold since said 10th Feb., 1862, will communicate said knowledge to Jas. D. Hattchitt or Wm. E. Bennett. I will also give a reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery or production of his (Geo. D. Robertson's) account book, on delivery of the same to said Hattchitt or Bennett, and no questions asked. SUSAN ROBERTSON. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863. 3w

NOTICE!

I HAVE placed all my NOTES and ACCOUNTS in the hands of James B. Lyne, Esq., for collection. Persons indebted to me, please call upon him and make settlement, and save costs. GEORGE LYNE. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863. 1m

STATE OF KENTUCKY,)

Henderson Circuit,)

DECEMBER TERM, 1862.

John Williams' Adm'r against John Williams' Heirs and Creditors.

All the parties in the above named action, Plaintiffs and Defendants, Heirs and Creditors, are hereby notified that the Master will attend daily at the Clerk's office of the Henderson County Court (Sundays excepted), from the 20th inst. till the 15th June next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate above mentioned, and the proof thereof. All claims coming in after that date will be laid over.

Y. E. ALLISON, Master Com'r. April 23, 1863—4w

LAND FOR SALE!

ONE of the best farms in Henderson county, on the Owensboro road 1½ miles from Zion Meeting-House, containing upwards of 200 acres, 200 acres cleared, is offered for sale. There is a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on the place; and all necessary out-houses, almost new and in excellent repair—all well fenced. The land is all under the very best fence. There are on the place two never-failing wells, one large cistern, and two good stock ponds. This farm is in the very best place, and is one of the most desirable in the county. M. L. HICKS. Henderson, Ky., April 16, 1863. 2½m

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Of every description, taken in exchange for Groceries, at the highest market prices, Oct. 7, 1863. B. KOLTINSKY.

CITY DRUG STORE.
F. B. CROWELL,
(Successor to Cromwell & Mann.)
Main Street, Henderson, Ky.

RED MORTARI

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

NEW FIRM.
GEO. LYNE.....W. S. JOHNSON.
LYNE & JOHNSON,
(Successors to Geo. Lyne.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Main Street, Henderson, Ky.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PURE AND FRESH
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS.
Coat Oil of the best quality; Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, &c.

Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps and Toilet Articles; all popular Patent Medicines of the day, amongst which are the celebrated
Plantation Bitters and Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

We have a large stock of Pure Medicinal WINES, BRANDIES and other Liquors, which were bought from the Importers several years ago.
Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

We are determined to keep PURE and FRESH articles, and sell as low as such articles can be furnished elsewhere.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!

We have an Ointment which is an infallible remedy in the cure of Tetters, Itch and Ring Worm. It is also a certain cure for Scratches on horses.
—LYNE & JOHNSON.
I have used the "Tetter Ointment," prepared by Lyne & Johnson, for scratches on horses and find it more speedy and certain than anything I have before used.
Henderson, Ky., March 12, 1863. H. W. HOWARD.

NEW FIRM.

GEO. LYNE.....W. S. JOHNSON.

LYNE & JOHNSON,

(Successors to Geo. Lyne.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Main Street, Henderson, Ky.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PURE AND FRESH

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Coat Oil of the best quality; Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, &c.

Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps and Toilet Articles; all popular Patent Medicines of the day, amongst which are the celebrated

Plantation Bitters and Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

We have a large stock of Pure Medicinal WINES, BRANDIES and other Liquors, which were bought from the Importers several years ago.

Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

We are determined to keep PURE and FRESH articles, and sell as low as such articles can be furnished elsewhere.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!

We have an Ointment which is an infallible remedy in the cure of Tetters, Itch and Ring Worm. It is also a certain cure for Scratches on horses.

—LYNE & JOHNSON.

I have used the "Tetter Ointment," prepared by Lyne & Johnson, for scratches on horses and find it more speedy and certain than anything I have before used.

Henderson, Ky., March 12, 1863. H. W. HOWARD.

FLOORING! SHINGLE & LATHING

MACHINES!

HAVE put in operation the Flooring Machine, corner of Fourth and Green sts, formerly used by Dyson & McCoy, I have constantly on hand, and am prepared to furnish to order, the very best Flooring; pine or poplar.—I have employed the best of workmen, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Orders solicited. AUG. PALIS. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863. 1m

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing, or not knowing themselves indebted to us, by note or account, are earnestly invited to call at our house on Mill street and settle the same. By doing so they will do some service to themselves and more to us.

In the future all our business will be conducted on a strictly CASH basis. We have found MARCH settlements to be a HUMBUG. Respectfully,
T. M. JENKINS & CO.
Henderson, Ky., April 2, 1863.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a stray by Mrs. Eliza J. Poyser, living on the Sulphur Spring road, four miles and a-half from the city of Henderson, one BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with no flesh marks except saddle mark on each side, aged about eight years, and valued by John McCombs and Henry R. Tunstall at seventy-five dollars, before me this 31st day of March, 1863.

P. H. LOCKETT, J. P. H. C. April 2, 1863—4w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of the late Francis Lockett, dec'd, are hereby notified that their dues must be settled by the 1st day of June next; and all those having claims against his estate must present them duly proven by the 1st of June next.

WM. J. MARSHALL, Ex'r. February 26, 1863—1m

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a stray, by J. W. Trice, living on Green River two miles above Hazlewood Ferry, in Henderson county, one BAY HORSE—marks of harness and shed all round, about sixteen hands high, eleven or twelve years old. Appraised by the undersigned at sixty-five dollars. Taken up on the 12th of March last. Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1863.

E. T. HAZLEWOOD, J. P. April 2, 1863—4w

TOBACCO WANTED!

I WISH to buy 1,000,000 lbs. of TOBACCO, for which I will pay the CASH as the tobacco is delivered. Call and see me before you sell. JOHN C. STAPP. Henderson, Ky., Nov. 13th, 1862.

D. R. BURBANK'S

COAL MINES!

WE have reduced the price of Coal to 9 cents, cash, per bushel, at the Mines, or 11 cents, cash, per bushel, delivered in the city.

All those wishing to lay in their supply for next winter, at the reduced rate, will please leave their orders at the CASH, as no orders will be filled on contracts considered binding unless the money is paid down.

F. W. REUTLINGER & CO. Henderson, Ky., April 9, 1863—4w

FAMILY FLOUR!

OF the best brands ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. KOLTINSKY.



CHEROKEE CURE!

AND LEAVES.

AN unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotence, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in Self-Pollution.

By the use of this "Cure" all improper discharges are removed, the weakened organs of generation are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

The Fight between the Alabama and the Hatteras.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following as one of the recently intercepted rebel letters. It is interesting for its detailed account of an affair about which so much curiosity was felt and so little known, and also for the tribute it pays to the defense made by the Hatteras:

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER ALABAMA,
January 20, 1863.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: We have at present seventeen officers and one hundred and one men rescued from the gunboat Hatteras, which we entirely destroyed on the evening of the 11th January, 1863. As it is likely you may see the Northern accounts, I will give you the true version, or rather facts as they actually occurred. On the 8th of December last we captured the California steamer Ariel, and obtained late files of New York papers, containing accounts of the formidable Banks expedition. This we judged was to operate against Galveston, Texas, and as our whereabouts was unknown, we believed that a sudden and unexpected dart into their midst, and the destruction of some of their transports, under cover of darkness, would be crowned with success, and consequently put an end to, or delay for an indefinite time this part of their campaign. The pros and cons of the matter were fully discussed and pronounced feasible. Accordingly, on the 8th of January, we shaped our course for Galveston, and at midday of the 11th the lookout reported six men-of-war at anchor off the bar. In accordance with our prearranged plans (for night attacks), we hauled in shore, taking the bearings of the fleet, intending, when dark came, to make one bold strike for Dixie, and determination, in perceptible lines, to do or die was traced on each countenance. But, as the result shows, all human calculations, by the will of an overruling Providence, are oftentimes brought to naught or entirely subverted. Scarce half an hour elapsed, after changing our course, when the lookout informed us that a steamer was in chase, showing that we had been under observation, and seeing us heading off shore, concluded at once that our object was to run the blockade.

Under this false impression the gunboat Hatteras, of twelve hundred tons, one hundred and thirty-two men, and mounting seven guns, was sent to capture and bring us into port. We continued our course without alteration until we had succeeded in drawing her beyond reach of assistance, when, suddenly furling every thing, we turned to meet her. Every man was at his station, guns loaded with five-second shell and run out, and in almost breathless silence we awaited the approaching vessel. By this time the deepening shades of twilight had fallen upon us. The enemy, steaming rapidly up, ranged close alongside, and hailed for our name and nationality. Our reply was "H. B. M. gunboat Petrel," and demanding the same of them, were answered the "U. S. gunboat Hatteras." Immediately upon receiving this answer we informed them properly that our ship was the Confederate States steamer Alabama, and immediately poured a broadside into her. The fire was promptly and vigorously returned, and for a short time shot and shell hurtled thick and fast around us, without doing any material damage. I will give the Yankee credit for fighting well and bravely, but the prestige of the Alabama's name hung like a pall over their spirits, and, added to this their own experience of the rapidity and accuracy of our firing was more than they could stand; and in thirteen and a half minutes from the time we opened upon her she was firing lee guns—the token of submission. The order to cease firing was passed; with three times three cheers for Dixie, we lowered our boats, as they were anxiously calling for assistance.

None but an eye-witness can conceive the appearance of the wreck. With no standing rigging left, her entire broadside crushed in, and in one place under her guards an immense hole, where our entire battery struck almost the same instant, presented a scene of confusion and destruction perfectly indescribable. Many of our shell struck and passed through both sides, tearing and smashing everything in its way, and exploding on the far side of the vessel. Six shells passed through the engine-room, five exploding and breaking every thing to atoms; two others entering and exploding in the coal-bunkers, set fire to her in different parts. Their condition was truly horrible, with the ship on fire and her bottom knocked out. We scarcely had time to clear the wreck after receiving the last man, when, with a heavy lurch, she went down, leaving visible a small portion of her top-gallant masts. The engagement lasted 134 minutes, and the entire time occupied in fighting and rescuing prisoners was fifty minutes.

You will be able to form some quaint idea of the affair when I tell you the engagement was begun at a distance of forty yards, and at no time were we at a greater distance than seventy yards. The most astonishing thing is how little loss of life there was. Their loss was two killed, one severely wounded, and six slightly, with twelve missing. We had one shot through the stern, passing through the lamp-room, smashing every thing to pieces; one shell, a few feet above the foremast, passing through the bulwark, ripping up the deck and lodging in the port bulwark without exploding, and, in truth, had it exploded, I would scarcely have written you this. A second shell struck a few feet forward of the bridge and tore up the deck. A third and fourth in the main rigging—one striking a chain plate and doubling it, both entered the coal bunkers, but one only exploded, and that did no damage further than making a hole in her side. A fifth shot passed through our midship boat, and striking the smoke stack passed through and through, scattering iron splinters around like hail. A sixth and

last struck the muzzle of the after broadside gun, causing it to run in the truck, passing over the foot of one man and bruising it considerably, without incapacitating him for duty. Our calamities—one man wounded in the chest by a splinter from the smoke stack. Not unto us, not unto us, O God, but unto thee be all the praise. After receiving the prisoners on board, we immediately shaped our course for the Island of Jamaica, at which place I will mail this.

Your sincere friend,
CLARENCE R. TONGE,
Paymaster C. S. N.

Fashionable Trumpery.

Groups of round-eyed, open mouth children may be seen at all hours of the day in this holiday season, staring longingly, and in a state of total abstraction from all other sublimity things, into the windows of the toy-shops. The Noah's Arks, the dolls, the baby-houses, the Lilliputian furniture and table services, the rocking-horses, and all the trumpery and tinsel of these gim-crack bazars, are to them splendid realities. The little girls wish, as they gaze, that some fairy godmother like Cinderella's would come along and endow them with an armful of the glittering treasures; and the boys sigh for one of those magic lamps of mythdom which only required a little elbow-grease to light their fortunate possessors to palaces crammed full of dazzling gewgaws. "Children of a larger growth" laugh at their simplicity, but with little reason. Thousands of full-grown men and women are just as much in love with objects quite as useless and contemptible—rings, ear-bobs, fancy canes, breast-pins, bracelets, chatelains artificial flowers, emblazoned carriages, showy liveries, and all the mercenary trash included in the make-up of fashionable triflers and fashionable establishments. A lady of *ton* sweeping the sidewalk with costly *moir antique* or brocade is a much more ridiculous creature than a rollicking youngster with a painted trumpet in his mouth and a wooden caricature of a horse at his heels. People who are supposed to have arrived at "years of discretion" have no business with play things and fol-de-rol habiliments. Such things should be left to little boys and girls who believe in Santa Claus. The old Dutch Saint is decidedly less of a humbug than that Divinity of dandies and dashing demoiselles, the Goddess Fashion.

DON'T CRY, SONNY.—A few days since the wife of a worthy mechanic in one of our machine shops was taken very sick, the immediate occasion of sickness being a design to change the figures of the census. The lady in question is of large stature, whilst her "hege lord" is one of those specimens of humanity that are done up in small bundles. Matters were approaching a crisis in the sick chamber and the *pater familias* that was to be was seated by the stove, overcome with woe in dread of an unfavorable termination. His face was buried in his hands, and he was sobbing aloud. The doctor touched with this exhibition of affectionate sorrow, stepped up to the mourner, and patting him on the head, said:

"There, there don't cry sonny, your mother will be better soon."
The chair was kicked over in an instant and the "boy" started up with clenched fists, and wrathful eyes.
"Sonny, you impudent jackass! I'm her husband!"
The astonished "medicine man" rushed around to the other side of the bed and hadn't a word to say. He had said too much as it was.—*Springfield Republican.*

"Why don't you put on a clean shirt?" said a swell the other night to his companion, "then the girls will smile on you as they do on me."

"Everybody can't afford to wear a clean shirt as you can," was the reply.
"Why not?" asked white collar.
"Because," said soiled collar, "everybody's mother isn't a washerwoman."

THE ALABAMA.—This vessel captured thirty-two vessels, of various kinds, from January 25 to February 27, a little over thirty days, averaging just one a day. Of this number, six were released, and the balance destroyed.

HENDERSON WAGON AND PLOW FACTORY.



Agricultural Implements

Of all kinds made to order.
Plows, Wagons, Plow Handles,
Plow Beams and Wagon
Felloes.

Made of the very best material, constantly on hand and for sale.

IRON & STEEL

ALSO FOR SALE.

Highest cash price paid for old iron, brass, copper and zinc. A. O. BROAD.
Henderson, Ky., Feb. 12th, 1863.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

MY stock of Liquors is very large, consisting of fine French Brandy, imported direct from Europe; Apple and Peach Brandy, Calawba, Madeira, Blackberry and Raspberry Brandy; Holland Gin, Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whisky; Port and Sherry Wine, Rhine Wine, Bitters.

The attention of country merchants is especially called to this branch of my business.
Oct. 2, 1862. B. KOLTINSKY.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Every description taken in exchange for Groceries, at the highest market prices.
Oct. 7, 1862. B. KOLTINSKY.

T. L. NORRIS.....E. L. STARLING, JR.
JNO. C. HENDON.

Norris, Starling & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

MAIN STREET,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. G. Beverley and consolidated with it the stock of T. L. Norris, we invite the patrons of both houses, as well as all others who may favor us with their patronage, to call and examine our goods, feeling confident that we can please them.

Our stock consists in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF,

Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware,

Nails, Iron, Steel and Hardware,

TWINE, CORDAGE,

&c., &c., &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE bought at highest market prices, or exchanged for merchandise.

Having sold my stock of Groceries to Messrs. Norris, Starling & Co., I cheerfully recommend them to my old patrons and friends, and solicit for them the patronage so liberally bestowed on me.

In retiring from the Grocery business, I return thanks to the community for the patronage I have received through many years, and ask those having unsettled business to call and see me, as I am anxious to close up my business.
R. G. BEVERLEY.
Henderson, March 19, 1863.

Henderson Female COLLEGE!

H. B. PARSONS, A. M.,
PRESIDENT.

THIS institution will commence its third session of ten months on Monday, September 1st, 1862.

The following lists will represent charges for the respective branches taught in this institution:

Academical branches, including the entire Mathematical course.....	\$50 00
Latin.....	20 00
Greek.....	20 00
French.....	20 00
Students taking the entire Collegiate course.....	70 00

The above has reference to a session of ten months.

Proper deductions will be made in case of protracted illness on the part of pupils.

Each Student will be charged \$1 for incidental expenses.

Henderson, June 26, 1862—y

PUBLIC, ATTENTION!



I. RITTENBERG

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public he has a newly invented

PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES,

on newly discovered principles, by which the numerous inconveniences of the Spectacles now in use are entirely avoided, and every advantage secured which these articles can possibly afford in assisting the sight. In addition to that I have on hand the

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLE.

They are made on a scientific principle.

FIELD GLASSES FOR THE ARMY.

Superior to all others now in use.

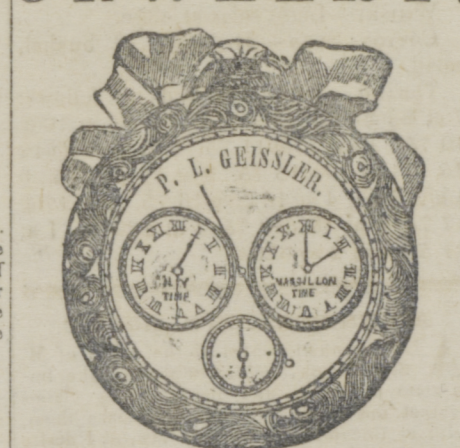
Marine Spyglasses, Compound and Simple Microscopes, Opera and

Anting Glasses, Spyglasses, Shell, Steel and Gold Frames.

Near-Sighted and Cataract Spectacles.

The above mentioned articles are always kept on hand, and can be had of I. RITTENBERG, No. 67 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.
November 27, 1862—ly

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!



P. L. GEISSLER

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 28, MAIN STREET,

(One Door above First.)

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

WHICH place he has fitted up in a beautiful style, and is now ready to wait on his numerous friends and customers with the Largest and Finest Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Gents' Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, Gold Vest and Chatelaine Chains and Necklaces, a beautiful assortment of Sets of Jewelry for Ladies and Misses, consisting of Brilliant and Opal, Onyx, and Pearl, Lava, Cameo, Coral, and plain round beautifully engraved full and half sets.

Also an elegant assortment of Gold Keys and Charms, and a splendid assortment of Seals, Seal, Locket, Pearl and Onyx Rings.

D. T. WARREN & CO.

Tip Top Gold Pens, Fine Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Holders.

All goods warranted as represented, or money refunded.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. P. L. GEISSLER,
28 Main Street, one door above First,
Feb 19-3m Evansville, Ind.

H. F. TURNER, Attorney and Counselor at Law

HENDERSON, KY.

Will practice in Henderson, Union, Hopkins and Daviess counties, Kentucky.

Office on Main street, nearly opposite P. H. Hillyer's Bookstore. 39-7-y

J. P. CLAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the courts of Henderson and adjoining counties.

Office—One door below Hillyer's Book-Store, up stairs. Feb. 12, 1863

NOTICE.

LODGED in jail in the town of Morganfield, Union county, Ky., on the 13th Jan'y, 1863, as a runaway, a negro man, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs, dark complexion, and about 40 years old; says his name is SIGHTS, and belongs to Mrs. Martha Austin, Tipton county, Tennessee. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or else said slave will be dealt with according to law.

WM. MAGUIRE,
Feb 19-6m Jailor Union Co.

LEWIS ZELLER,

—AT THE—
Fashionable Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon.

Main st., two doors below the Postoffice, HENDERSON, KY.

Will take great pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally in his line in a satisfactory manner. The Shop has recently been refitted in a fashionable manner, and patronage is respectfully solicited.
January 19, 1862

STILL OPEN!

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

GROCERIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

B. KOLTINSKY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN

Groceries and Liquors!

At Atkinson's Old Stand, Mill Street,

HENDERSON, KY.

CHEAPEST MART

IN THE CITY!

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Henderson and surrounding country that I am truly thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me during the first three months of my stay in this city, and hope to largely increase my trade for the future.

I have just received new additions to my already large stock, and now offer to the people almost every article in the Grocery line at

Prices to Suit the Times.

My terms are CASH EXCLUSIVELY, and my motto,

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

I invite the attention of purchasers to my stock, and request an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

B. KOLTINSKY.

Henderson Academy.

THE sixth session of this School commenced on Monday, February 2, 1863, and will continue twenty weeks.

TERMS:

Common English.....\$30 00

High English and Classics.....25 00

Civil and Military Engineering, extra, each.....10 00

Incidentals.....50

March 12, 1863—

WARNER CRAIG, Proprietor

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING!

K. GEIBEL,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he may be found at his stand on Second street, two doors from the corner of Main, where he is prepared and ready at all times to execute any order in his line in a neat, durable and fashionable style. He is determined to do business exclusively

ON THE CASH PLAN

and in no instance will credit be extended. He feels grateful for past patronage and assures the public that no pains shall be spared to merit a continuance of the same. 39-7—

CLOTHING!

GEORGE HAK

MERCHANT-TAILOR!

AND DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

At the old Stand of A. Hak, on Mill street, Henderson, Ky.,

MAY still be found at his place of business with ready-made clothing and a stock of goods, ever ready to serve those who may give him a call, with any article in his line. Terms cheap as any other house in the city. Patrons solicited.

February 8th, 1862.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS!

JOHN REICHERT,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Henderson that he has removed to the stand formerly occupied by "R. M. Allin, and has on hand a large stock of Tobacco and Cigars of all brands, Pipes of all kinds; Amber and Meerschaum Mouth-Pieces, and in fact every thing usually found in a first-class Tobacco and Cigar Store. He would also respectfully solicit a liberal patronage at the hands of the good people of Henderson

Feb. 8th, 1862—y

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS,

OR

OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC,

The best article now in use for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, &c. They are an excellent after dinner Tonic, and should be found in every family.

WISHART'S

Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. Call and get a circular.

DR. W. R. MERWIN'S

'Cherokee Preparations,'

Just received and for sale. See advertisements of these celebrated medicines in the Reporter.

F. B. CROMWELL.

February 26, 1873—2m

UNDERTAKING!

WOOD AND METALIC COFFINS!



HAVING sold my entire stock of Furniture to Mr. A. Patis, who will hereafter carry on that business at my old stand on Main St., I would announce that I am engaged in the Undertaking business exclusively, and at all times have on hand a variety of Metallic and Wood Coffins, and am ever ready to fill orders, which must invariably be accompanied by the cash. I have two HEARSEES, which may be had on Funeral occasions either in the city or county.

Place of business on First street between Hancock House and river. Residence first door below Hancock House.

T. SCHAEFFER

Henderson, May 29, 1862.

AMERICAN HOUSE.



East side Elm, between First and Second street

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the house heretofore known as the "Adams House," and thoroughly repaired and refitted the same, I most respectfully ask a liberal share of the public patronage.

Every reasonable exertion will be made to render the guests comfortable, both BOARDERS and TRAVELERS, who may favor me with their patronage.

J. H. FULWILER, Proprietor.

Jan. 18, 1862.

House-Furnishing Depot

N. H. BARNARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

STOVES, GRATES,

CASTINGS, HOLLOW WARE,

TIN, COPPER

AND

Sheet-Iron Ware,

MAIN STREET,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

I HAVE just received a large stock, embracing every article in the house-furnishing line,